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## POETRY.

### PATIENCE.

As the high heaven home of endless bliss  
Is a bright angel at the Father's knee;  
And the lowly and beautiful wife is she.  
How ill can picture feeble words of mine  
The holy thoughts with which her deep eyes shine,  
Her gentle grace, her majesty divine!  
A never influence of the all-loving Sire,  
A purer kindling of celestial fire,  
Proclaim her highest in the heavenly choir.  
Then goes on willing service lent,  
To lead men home from earthly banishment,  
Leaves the glad heaven but leaves it well content.  
Crossing the threshold of her native skies,  
She hides the lustre of her starry eyes,  
And veils her beauties under lowly guise.  
Her face, that seemeth neither young nor old,  
Is in deep wrinkles, still and sad and cold,  
Speaks stern endurance—suffering untold.  
No lesser angels at her bidding run,  
Glorious power, glory, riches she has none;  
And the proud scorn her, and the feeble shun.  
When she would guide she grasps with iron hand,  
And leads him sorrowing, to the better land,  
With sharp reproof and severe command.  
Flowers never bloom along her pathway bleak,  
Unceasing tears wet every pilgrim's cheek,  
Therefore few, very few, her guidance seek.  
O holy Patience, standing at thy side  
Leave thee from—heard thee harshly chide;  
For from nor chiding thought thy beauty hide.  
Know thy secret, and my sharpened eyes,  
Proving the vicious of thy close disguise,  
Saw that thou wert indeed a seraph from the skies.  
And though thou seem'st with earthly dust defiled,  
Though earth's discords near thee accents wild,  
Still—still I knew thee for the Heaven's child.  
Like who never for reward doth ask,  
The never shrinks from his appointed task,  
To him and only him thou wholly dropp'st the mask.  
Lipp'd of mortals, he shall clearly see  
Thy perfect loveliness, and stand with thee  
In the high Heaven at the Father's knee.

## AGRICULTURE.

**HOW THEY RAISE CORN IN PICKAWAY.**  
The editor of the Circleville Watchman re-  
ceives over a sample of corn from the fields  
of R. A. Forsman & Co., in this wise:

"The following communication clearly  
shows that some things can be done as well  
as others. The field from which the corn  
here specified was selected had several that  
would have yielded, had it been measured,  
more than the one spoken of. Altogether  
they raised something over three hundred  
acres of corn this year, which yielded,  
taking the whole together, over one  
hundred bushels to the acre.

"The senior partner of this firm has  
produced from one acre of land, measured  
from the field at the west end of the Scioto  
Bridge, one hundred and fifty bushels of  
corn; and the men say that husked it, that  
there could have been another acre selected  
which would have exceeded the one  
above by ten bushels. The corn was tended  
by a colored gentleman of Circleville, and  
was planted by the well known and cele-  
brated Drill, invented by J. Barnhill, and  
manufactured by M. Bright, of the Pick-  
away Foundry, of your place.

**BURNING OUT STUMPS.**—Where there  
are but few stumps in a field, the stump  
machine cannot always be used advantage-  
ously, and the expense of applying it,  
would exceed the advantages. It has been  
found that large stumps which it is not  
practicable to remove by ordinary means,  
may be very easily got rid of by the follow-  
ing simple process. After a period of dry  
weather when the exposed portion of the  
stumps are dry and tender, cover them with  
a quantity of dry combustible matter, such  
as shavings, small sticks of wood, rubbish  
of various kinds, and sprinkle over and  
through the mass, a few pounds of rosin, or  
a bucket full of tar. Over this, place a  
close and compact layer of turf, grass side  
in, in the same manner as the covering is  
applied to a coal-pit and ignite the wood  
through an opening at the base—a hole be-  
ing left at the top to produce the requisite  
draught till the fire is fairly kindled.—  
Manage just as you would were you burn-  
ing a coal kiln, and let the burning continue  
till the stump and its roots are completely  
consumed. The ashes will make a good  
top-dressing for the adjacent soil, and the  
great obstacle be removed effectually, and  
at a small cost. An hour's labor will do it.

**FARMING INCONSISTENCIES.**—Farmers  
dig their gardens two feet deep, but only  
plow their land five inches. They take es-  
pecial care of their nag horses in a good  
warm stable, but expose their farm horses  
and cattle to all weathers. They deny the  
utility of drainage in strong tenacious  
clays, but dare not dig an underground cel-  
lar in such soils, because the water would  
get in. They waste their liquid manure,  
but buy guano from Peru to repair the loss  
and some practical men who are in ecsta-  
cies with the urine of the sheep fold, have  
been known seriously to doubt the benefit  
of liquid manure. But it may be asked,  
"Where is the capital to come from to  
make all these improvements?" The an-  
swer will be, "Where does the capital  
come from to make railways and docks, to  
build steam vessels, to erect a whole town  
of new squares and streets, and to carry  
out every other useful and profitable under-  
taking?"—*Mechi.*

## SHORT STORIES.

### THE COUSINS.

As Mrs. Grafton was one afternoon  
passing a house in company with her  
daughter, she heard a loud scream;  
the sound soon died away and all was silent.  
"Jane," said she to her child, "is this  
not the house of Mrs. Hill, who sends us  
the milk?"

"It is," answered Jane.  
"Then let us step in and see her;  
perhaps one of her children is hurt, and  
we can render her some assistance."

They knocked two or three times at the  
door, which was opened by a boy of about  
ten years old, and Mrs. Grafton was much  
surprised to see Mrs. Hill, who stood with  
her back towards her, and who did not  
hear her knock, nor know when she en-  
tered, with a large rope in her hand, and  
a little girl standing in a corner of the room  
before her, pale, and trembling with fear.  
Mrs. Hill turned around, as the shadow of  
her visitors flitted before the glass, and  
said, in evident shame and confusion—  
"La, marm, I'm sorry you happen to  
come now, as I was correcting that gal;  
but she's one of the worst critics that ever  
lived; she has been beating this child,"  
taking in her lap a little girl of about four  
years old.

"She didn't beat me then," said the  
child, looking into her mother's face with  
an honest and truthful simplicity. "It  
was John; he always beats me and then  
says it's Tilda."

"Hush, hush," said the mother; "it  
was her, you know it was, Fanny, Johnny  
always tells the truth."

"No he don't then; he tells lies every  
day, and beats me, and then says it's Tilda;  
and he beats Tilda too. O, he's an ugly  
boy, I don't love him a bit; I wish father'd  
put him into that house where they take  
naughty boys."

It was with some difficulty that Mrs.  
Hill found means to stop the talk of her  
honest little girl, who, tho' young as she  
was, seemed determined to have her say.  
"I snore, marm," said Mrs. Hill to Mrs.  
Grafton, "that you have got children, and  
have to punish and whip 'em sometimes."

"With regard to that," replied her vi-  
sitor, whose indignation had been much ex-  
cited during her interview, "there are few  
children who do not need punishment oc-  
casionally; but I am no friend to whipping,  
except in severe cases; and I should hard-  
ly think that a female of much feeling  
would use a thing of that kind to beat a  
little girl with," pointing to the rope which  
lay on the floor.

Mrs. Hill was taken by surprise; she  
felt ashamed and confused. Had any other  
person spoken to her in this plain,  
straightforward manner, she had been of-  
fended; but there was something so firm,  
so dignified, and yet so mild, in the man-  
ners of her guests—so unlike any thing  
she was in the habit of coming in contact  
with, that she quailed before her. Mrs.  
Grafton saw her confusion, and really pit-  
ied her feelings.

"What is the name of the child?" she  
asked.

"Matilda Rand, marm," answered the  
other; "and I do believe she's one of the  
worst gals that ever lived; no one knows  
the trouble I have had with her."

"Has she had a father or mother?"

"No, marm, her father and mother is  
dead. Her mother was sister to my hus-  
band, and left her to his care, and I wish  
I had never seen her. If it was not for  
her, we should all be perfectly happy."

"There is no such thing as perfect hap-  
piness in this world," replied Mrs. Grafton,  
"and the surest road to any thing like  
even peace of mind, is found only in  
trying to do our duty, endeavoring to make  
others as happy as we can. And now,  
Mrs. Hill," she continued, "I am going  
to ask you one question. You complain  
of the girl. Do you treat her kindly, and  
in the same manner that you do your own;  
and should you be willing, if you and  
your husband were both removed to the  
other world, that your own should be treat-  
ed in the same manner?"

"I am sure I should," she answered,  
"for I do all I can to make her a better  
gal."

Mrs. Grafton said that words were use-  
less, and, as she rose to depart, asked Mrs.  
Hill if she wished to part with the child.  
"Indeed, then, I should be glad to get  
rid of her, if my husband was willing, for  
I know she spoils my children; but he  
won't hear a word of it, for he says she is  
no worse than our own children."

As Mrs. Grafton walked homeward, her  
thoughts ran wholly on the poor child.

"Jane," said she to her daughter, "did  
you not tell me something about a little  
girl that you saw in Mr. Hill's shed, that  
said she was cold and hungry?"

"O yes, mother; it was one cold day  
last winter, when I was going to school  
with Sarah Clapp and two or three others.  
We saw her in the barn cleaning knives,  
and she was crying, and Sarah asked what  
was the matter, and she said she was cold

and hungry; and then we all gave her  
some of our luncheon."

"Don't tell me any more," said the  
mother, wiping the tears from her eyes.

"Biddy," she said to the cook, as she  
passed thro' the kitchen, "does the girl  
from Mrs. Hill's bring the milk every  
morning?"

"No marm, she don't bring it at all  
sometimes, and then the ugly John brings  
it."

"What makes you call him ugly, Biddy;  
what does he do?"

"Do, marm? why he's always doing  
some bad thing or another, pinching the  
cat, or chasing the chickens. He is the  
worst boy as ever I seed. I told him if  
ever I seed him chasing them chickens  
agin, I'd be after giving him a bating, that  
I would."

"I think you told me, Biddy," said  
Mrs. Grafton, "that you often gave the  
girl a piece of bread," taking no notice of  
what she had said about John.

"Indeed then I did. I'm after giving  
her a piece every morning; poor cratur,  
she don't get a full stomach at home, I  
know. O I wish I yet had the bating of  
that John and his mother."

"Send the child into the dining room to  
me," said Mrs. Grafton, "next time she  
comes."

"Yes marm."

In a few days Matilda made her appear-  
ance, and with a pale and downcast look,  
stood in the presence of her kind friend.

"Sit down, child," said she raised her  
hand and pointed to a chair. The girl  
flinched.

"Why, my dear," said Mrs. Grafton, kind-  
ly, "what made you draw back; did you  
think I was going to strike you?"

"Don't know, marm," she answered  
faintly, looking timidly, as if she knew not  
what a kind word meant.

"Do you remember," asked Mrs. Grafton,  
"the day my daughter and myself  
called at Mrs. Hill's?"

"Yes marm."

"Did you beat the little girl that day?"

"What, dear little Fanny? O no marm,  
I never beat her in my life; I wouldn't for  
all the world; O I love her dearly, and  
she love me too; and she always, saves  
me a piece of bread and cake, when she  
can."

Mrs. Grafton smiled at the simplicity of  
her answer, and then said—

"I hope you are telling me the truth."

"O yes, marm, I am. It was John who  
struck her, and he beats me every day;  
and if I tell my uncle, my aunt would beat  
me again. O he is a very naughty boy,  
marm."

There was something so truthful and  
apparently honest in the manners of the  
child, that Mrs. Grafton felt a deeper in-  
terest in her than ever. As she raised  
her timid and mild eyes to her face, she  
saw they were filled with tears.

"What do you cry for, Matilda?" she  
asked.

"O, marm, if I stay long, my aunt will  
beat me, and won't let me have my break-  
fast."

"Good heavens," exclaimed Mrs. Grafton,  
"is it possible that such women exist  
on earth? Here, Biddy, say, opening  
the kitchen door, 'give this child a  
good breakfast, and let her go as soon as  
possible. And Jane,' she said to her  
daughter, 'when she goes home, go with  
her; and if Mrs. Hill is angry, tell her it  
was my fault.'"

The poor child swallowed the meat so  
ravenously, and in such haste, as almost  
to choke her, and then returned home, ac-  
companied by Jane Grafton.

As Mrs. Grafton sat alone with her hus-  
band in the evening, after a long pause in  
which neither had spoken, while the latter  
was busily engaged looking over some pa-  
pers, she broke the silence by saying, in a  
hesitating voice,

"Husband, do you know I want your  
consent to a plan that I have in my head?"  
"Well, what is it?" he asked, smiling  
and laying down his pen. "Is it to take  
a trip to the Springs, or to the White Moun-  
tains? or perhaps a more proximate pri-  
vate object, five dollars for some poor fam-  
ily, who are as lazy as they are poor. Mon-  
ey is very scarce, Jane. See, there is a  
note of five hundred dollars," throwing it  
over the table, "and it is not worth five  
hundred cents."

"It is neither, William," answered his  
wife, "the Springs, nor the White Moun-  
tains, nor am I in want of money, for I  
have yet on hand fifty dollars out of the  
hundred you so generously gave me on  
New Year's morning; but yet I want to  
take the good little girl from Mrs. Hill who  
treats her so cruelly." She then related  
the circumstances of her visit. As she ex-  
pected, her husband, began seriously to op-  
pose her.

"Why Jane," said he. "Have you  
lost your senses, that you should think,  
with your feeble health and weak nerves of  
adding another child to your care; besides  
you don't know that she is treated so ill;  
I know something of Mr. Hill, and consid-  
er him a clever kind hearted man; and  
should not think he would suffer his sis-  
ter's child to be abused."

"He is away from home my dear,  
through the day, and knows little of his  
wife's treatment; she is I know from good  
authority, cruelly treated."

"Well, don't you think if she comes  
here she will spoil our children?"

"I have thought of that, and have few  
fears on the subject. Her countenance is  
much in her favor, and as I am told she  
had an excellent mother."

"Well I suppose I must let you have  
your way, as you always do. I wish I  
knew the grand secret how it is that your  
brother Tom always gets his way in his  
own family, and I cannot get mine. I do  
believe I shall ask him."

"I can save you that trouble, my dear,"  
answered the wife, smiling, "for I can  
tell you, the truth is, my brother Thomas  
is close, unreasonable, and selfish, and his  
wife if possible, still more so. I am sorry  
to say it; but they care not who sinks, if  
they can only swim. My brother, who  
has made a great deal of money, thinks  
every body fools and drones who have not  
done the same. No article, however cost-  
ly, but is bought for his wife and children;  
but rarely is any thing given to the poor.—  
I had hard work to drag from him a dollar,  
the other day, to help make up Mrs. Gar-  
den's rent. If his wife asks for ten dol-  
lars, he will give her fifty. No matter  
how much she spends, if it don't go out of  
the family; but it is only spent on her  
and the children."

"Well, my dear, replied her husband,  
"you no doubt think that you have quite  
succeeded in making me believe that it is  
an easy thing for a man to have his own  
way, when he allows his wife every thing  
she wants?"

"Certainly it is so," she answered;  
"and I believe, William, that in no case  
have I ever urged a thing upon you, but  
you have afterwards told me it turned out  
for the best."

"It is true," replied her husband  
thoughtfully; "and I am now thinking of  
James Carver, one I may say, of the best  
men in the world. I called on him, a few  
days since, for the loan of a thousand dol-  
lars, as he was going to the States."

"Mr. Grafton," said he, "how is your  
wife?" Much better, I informed him, and  
we really thought you would now recover."

"Thank heaven," he exclaimed. "Ah,  
Mr. Grafton, your wife saved me from ruin.  
What might I now have been, had she not  
interceded for me. When I wronged you  
of money, and you was about to dismiss  
me, she, like a good angel, plead my case.  
"It is his first offence," said she, "try  
him once more." I was then a poor boy,  
only sixteen years old, the son of a wid-  
owed mother. Had I then been sent  
away for dishonesty, it would have broken  
her heart, and ruined me. "But your wife,"  
he repeated—"can I ever forget  
her? It was through her persuasion that  
you took me into your family; and from  
that moment to the time we parted, I never  
forgot her. Your property was held as sac-  
red as I now hold my own; nor did my  
mother ever know the difficulty, until I  
went into business for myself, so kind  
were you both to keep it from her."

"And now, Jane," said he, as he fin-  
ished speaking of Mr. Carver, and saw the  
tears drop upon her work, "Take the  
girl, if you will, and take care of your  
health. Remember that your life is val-  
uable, not only to your own family, but to  
many others."

The next day a note was sent to Mr.  
Hill, requesting him to give up the child,  
and he knew the family too well to refuse.

He was a plain, honest hearted farmer,  
with much of kindness in his disposition,  
and when he led his niece to Mrs. Grafton,  
and resigned her to her care, it was with  
feelings of gratitude and joy; for he knew  
well that she had suffered from ill treat-  
ment, which it had not been in his power  
to prevent.

"I love you dearly, uncle, and so I do  
Fanny and the baby," said the little girl,  
as her uncle stooped down to kiss her.—  
"May I come and see you sometimes?"

"If Mrs. Grafton is willing," he replied.  
Mrs. Grafton found her task much hard-  
er than she had anticipated. So cruelly  
had the child been treated, that she had  
learned early to deceive; but she was as-  
sured that whatever might be her faults, an  
honest and truthful confession was all that  
would be required. For weeks and months  
she would have despaired of gaining her  
trust, had she not observed in Matilda a  
loving and affectionate disposition, and  
many other redeeming qualities. She  
learned, too, from words that dropped from  
the mouth of the girl, that her mother had  
been a truly religious woman, and that she  
had impressed on her young mind, pre-  
cepts that were not forgotten; and although  
for four years they had been cramped and  
crushed, and almost sunk into oblivion by  
ill treatment, she doubted not that kind,  
judicious and firm treatment would revive  
them forth; and most amply did she  
reap the reward of her labors.

The brow-beaten, the stunted, the half-

starved child, shot up to womanhood—the  
beautiful, the accomplished Matilda Rand  
—beloved, admired and respected by all  
who knew her.

"My dear," said Mr. Grafton to his wife,  
"after dinner, Matilda left the room to  
watch the younger children; "do you no-  
tice how handsome our Matilda grows?—  
Why, I don't like to own it, but she really  
surpasses Jane."

"And how good and kind she is," an-  
swered his wife. "She is really a treasure  
—manages every thing in the house so  
well, when I am sick up stairs, and takes  
such excellent care of the children, and of  
late to part with her."

"Well, I presume there is no danger of  
that at present, is there? I see many of  
the young gentlemen are very attentive."

"Have you noticed," asked his wife,  
that your brother Stephen comes here  
often, more than he used to?"

"Yes, I do, now you mention it although  
I have not observed it before."

Well, I think he has lost his heart. He  
made many inquiries of me, the other day,  
despecting her family. I told him her  
father and mother were respectable, and  
as for Matilda she was a treasure."

"Is it possible that Stephen can think  
of marrying? I had set him down for an  
old bachelor. Why, he is thirty-five and  
Matilda is only twenty; but no matter; he  
has plenty of money, and that usually suits  
the girls."

In a neat and handsomely furnished  
chamber stood the once neglected and il-  
l-treated Matilda, now the wife of Mr. Ste-  
phen Grafton.

"Try, dear uncle," she said, as she  
smoothed his sheet and beat up the pillow,  
to eat a small piece of this little bird.—  
Mr. Grafton went all through the market  
to get it and I have cooked it myself, to  
have it nice, and see if I cannot tempt  
your appetite."

"Dear Matilda," said he, as he raised  
his languid eyes, and fixed them upon her,  
"you are the blessing and comfort of  
my life; and I love you dearly, and I  
love my mother; and how heartily I loved her,  
she was our oldest sister. Do you re-  
member her, Tilda? You were only six  
years when she died."

"Oh, yes, I remember her well, and the  
good advice she gave me. She told me,  
a few days before her death, that no  
one would love me like a mother, but that  
had a Father in heaven, and if I prayed  
to him daily, and tried to keep his com-  
mandments, he would take care of me.—  
And oh! uncle, I could not tell you how  
many times, when I have been sent out to  
feed the cows, cold and hungry, I have  
knelt down by the hay stack, and prayed  
that God would take me where my mother  
was."

"Ah, you was a poor, suffering child,  
and I fear I was much to blame."

"Do not distress yourself now, uncle;  
you are too weak to think of it. And only  
consider how it has turned out for the best.  
I had been well treated, Mrs. Grafton  
could never have taken me into her family.  
And what could they have done more than  
they have—given me an education equal  
to their own children? I well remember  
being in the new room, and hearing Mrs.  
Grafton's sister ask her why she was more  
obedient with me than she was with Jane."

"Because," said she, "my daughter has  
ever been exposed to the temptations and  
bad example which has been the lot of  
Matilda."

It was in this way that the young wife  
smoothed every sorrowful feeling of her sick  
relative, while her hands were employed  
in administering to his daily wants.

As Mrs. Hill witnessed the prosperity of  
Matilda, it galled her to the heart. She  
could not bear that the child she had so  
much injured should grow up so far su-  
perior to her own daughter. Poor Fanny  
felt the effects of her mother's evil temper,  
particularly as she was entirely her oppo-  
site. John, who had grown to be a man,  
was the terror not only of the family, but  
of the neighborhood; had robbed the house  
of all he could find that was valuable, and  
absconded. Mrs. Hill died suddenly a few  
weeks after, and Mr. Hill, whose health  
had been long failing, was now confined  
to his room. Matilda had ever been a friend  
in the family. Forgetting all unkindness  
towards her in her earlier days, she had  
assisted Fanny in the last duties to her  
mother; and when she was gone, her at-  
tention was devoted to the care of her  
uncle, who, to all human appearance,  
would soon follow her.

Never did a youthful being feel more  
thankful for a quiet, orderly home, than  
did Fanny Hill, who after the death of her  
father, together with her young sister, were  
received as inmates in the family of their  
cousin. Matilda she had always dearly  
loved, and many a sorrowful tale had been  
poured forth into her listening ears and  
sympathising heart.

LAURA.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The Farmer's Happiness.

There are many of our readers who are  
judges of the truth of the following well-  
written article from the Newark Adver-  
tiser.

The farmer's life is not as dismal as many  
imagine. The country is not overcast  
with a mantle of sackcloth, as often re-  
presented. If it has some dark shadows,  
it has also luminous ones. If there are  
about it some repulsive features, there are  
others both lovely and attractive. And  
if his life has trials and hardships, he  
has also seasons of rest and buoyancy.—  
The former give him competence and in-  
dependence; and the latter give him op-  
portunity for social and intellectual plea-  
sure. The mechanic may well say, what  
an easy life the farmer has, when looking  
in upon him during the long evenings of  
winter. If agriculturists were to improve  
all the advantages for good living, and for  
social and mental pre-eminence within  
their reach, it may be affirmed with con-  
fidence that no other sphere of life offers so  
many attractions. It is not my purpose  
here to speak of the value of agriculture,  
and those who pursue it as a branch of  
productive labour, compared with other  
branches, but simply of such value ap-  
pertaining to domestic enjoyments and  
intellectual prominence.

It is, indeed, true that the country has  
no public amusements to occupy the time  
in winter evenings like those in the city.—  
Here are no theatres, no balls, no assem-  
blies, no museums, and rarely any large  
parties for pleasure, or public lectures.—  
Hence families in the country must provide  
each for themselves their own amusements.  
It was formerly the case that the female  
portion of the family was as much occupied  
in the evening as by daylight. Then the  
whizz of the spinning wheel and the clatter  
of the shuttle, as well as the perpetual  
snapping of the knitting needles, told how  
true it was that woman was the help-  
meet of man. But those days have sped,  
probably no more to return. The recol-  
lection of them is like a dream. We  
now have no other resource than the re-  
creation. Now, other devices are to be con-  
jured up, other agencies are to be brought  
into requisition to render the country friend-  
cheerful. The female mind is wonderfully  
plastic. A female *ennui* would be a rare  
novelty. Inactivity is no more an attri-  
bute of the female hand or fingers than of  
the female tongue. The sewing needle is  
now the implement of women in the country  
for rendering winter evenings of value to  
them, as well as to keep at a distance the  
stupid and sluggish demeanour of those  
who have no employment.

It is, however, for the male portion of  
the family that we at present are labouring  
to provide. What are they to do for plea-  
sure or profit while the females are intent  
on embroidery or plain sewing? With  
few exceptions, they have been accus-  
tomed, in the long evenings of winter,  
to have no regular occupations of body or  
mind, and the consequence has been that  
they generally required a demeanour de-  
noting naught of sprightliness or intelli-  
gence. How could it be otherwise? The  
mind and the body unoccupied manifest a  
tendency to drowsiness and sleep, or to a  
state of intellectual torpor that is absolu-  
tely degrading to a rational being. An evil  
so disreputable and ruinous should be  
eschewed. It is unnecessary. Everyone  
may provide against it. To assist in doing  
this is what we now have to say, and we  
sincerely hope all to whom we address  
these few remarks will read them and profit  
from them. If so, our labour will receive  
an adequate reward.

The amount of leisure at the command  
of the farmer for one-half of the year is an  
ample equivalent for the severity of his  
toils the other half of it, and if appropri-  
ated to mental improvement will ultimately  
raise him to the first ranks of intelligence,  
respectability, and honour. But few real-  
ize how much may be thus accomplished  
in this way. We would have it a stand-  
ing regulation in every farmer's family,  
that at an early hour each evening all the  
members of it shall be collected about the  
fire; the females at their domestic labours,  
and the males reading to them, and to  
each other, from books, magazines, or  
newspapers. If, however, there are young  
ladies in the family, or female children of  
an age to read with propriety, they should  
take their rotation in doing it. By such  
habitual exercises all will become good  
readers—one of the most pleasing and use-  
ful accomplishments in life, and the want  
of it not unfrequently occasioning the great  
mortification to those who cannot read  
well. Being able to perform well on the  
piano-forte, or the being skilled in drawing  
or dancing, is of incomparably less value  
than being able to entertain, for two or  
three hours, the family circle, by a clear  
and distinct enunciation and an impressive  
cadence, when reading to them from some  
work of merit in either of the great depart-  
ments of literature, history, biography,  
belles-lettres, poetry, religion, and philoso-

phy. For young ladies to do this is to oc-  
cupy a prominence in society honourable  
to their own sex, and to exercise over the  
other sex an influence and witchery not  
otherwise attained. To be a listener to a  
young lady in the farm-house of a winter  
evening, with a countenance ruddy with  
health, when reading Milton, or Shaks-  
peare, or Miss Edgeworth, and to ob-  
serve, every now and then, the piercing  
glance of her black eye, or the melody of  
her full voice, is to shrink before her in  
willing admiration, and to feel upon the  
deep recesses of her soul a thrilling and a  
responsive pathos. It would be difficult  
to imagine a scene of more absorbing in-  
terest and loveliness than that of an elder  
daughter, of comely form and graceful  
manners, just advanced to the stature of  
womanhood, reading in this way to her  
father and mother, brothers, and younger  
sisters, for an entire evening. The indi-  
vidual not enraptured with such a scene must  
be destitute of taste, and of the power to  
appreciate the human character in its great-  
est loveliness. The ordinary amusements  
of city life, compared to this, are insipid,  
to say the least; and the ability to excel in  
it denotes a mind of the highest order.

**Playfulness of Animals.**

Small birds chase each other about in  
play, but perhaps the conduct of the crane  
and the trumpeter (*Pelecanus crepitans*) is  
the most extraordinary. The latter stands  
on one leg, hops about in the most ec-  
centric manner, and throws somersets. The  
Americans call it the mad bird, on account  
of these singularities. The crane expands  
its wings, runs round in circles, leaps, and  
throwing little stones and pieces of wood  
in the air, endeavors to catch them as if afraid.  
Water birds, such as ducks and geese, dive  
after each other, and cleave the surface of  
the water with outstretched neck and flap-  
ping wings, throwing an abundant spray  
around.

Deer often engage in a sham battle on a  
trial of strength, by twisting their horns to-



## FOREIGN NEWS.

Since our last the steamers Asia and Arctic, having arrived at New York from Liverpool, bringing advices from Europe to the 7th inst.

The steamer Asia brought intelligence of the sudden death, on the 13th of September last, of the Rev. John Taylor Jones, D. D., of the American Baptist Mission in Siam, one of the oldest and most valued missionaries of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* publishes a decree ordering that all coins, in gold and silver, shall henceforth bear on the face the effigy of the President, with the words "Louis Napoleon."

Balls and fetes in honor of the President, continue to take place.

It is said that an early number of the *Moniteur* will contain the new constitution; the first article of which will be the President of the Republic takes the title of Emperor.

Some more representatives have been set at liberty, but there still remain in prison those who were prominent in the National Assembly as the personal and inveterate enemies of Louis Napoleon.

In reply to the representations of M. de Persigny, the King of the Belgians has expressed his willingness to expel from Belgium such of the French refugees as have been condemned by a legal tribunal but none others.

The prisoners of Ham have been offered their liberty on condition they shall exile themselves from France for one year, and not reside during that period in Belgium.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree conceding the Lyons Railway to an English company and ten French companies, on condition of the payment of 114,000,000 to the Government, as a reimbursement.

The elections of the Representatives will, it is believed, take place on the 25th of the present month. It is likely the Legislative corps will not be convened before May, and in the interval the organic laws will be prepared. The President being invested by nearly 8,000,000 votes, with the constituent right, no doubt considers that he is equally invested with the Legislative power. He therefore reserves to himself the granting of the organic laws, intended to develop the fundamental basis of the constitution.

It is thought the President will frame the laws in question, and that he will do so in virtue of the powers alluded to, and previous to the meeting of the legislature.

Louis Napoleon intends to dispense with the usual official notification to foreign courts of his re-election, as a step below the dignity of France. The President intends to let the result of the election be communicated by the ordinary channels of diplomacy.

On Friday night, the police effected a great many important captures, chiefly of persons affiliated to secret societies, who exercised an influence on the events of February. Among others, a comrade of the notorious portion was arrested. One of the prisoners attempted to make his escape, but was shot down.

Two thousand two hundred persons are immediately to be transported from France to Cayenne; of these 1,700 are said to be liberated convicts who have broken their limits, the remainder are persons of various specialties, excepted from the amnesty, accused of having belonged to secret societies.

It is said that a marriage is negotiating between Louis Napoleon and a Princess of Sweden.

The *Patrie* states the cost of the ceremony at Notre Dame at 190,000.

It is said that Count de Orsay is about to remind Louis Napoleon of his promise to release Abdel Karim, when he should have the power to do so.

SPAIN.—Madrid reports to the 31st ult., have arrived. The Queen is quite recovered, and will soon resume her official duties.

AUSTRIA.—The Constitution of the 4th of March, 1849, is abolished, and the privileges then announced, abrogated.—The foundations of the future organization are defined. The Constitution is to be altered in a conservative sense, and with due consideration for all preponderating interests. A civil and penal code will be gradually introduced into the Crown Lands. The district functionaries and governments will appoint Committees of Conservation, selected from the land proprietors and commercial classes.

The *Breslau Gazette* has the following from Vienna, 27th ult., M. de Persigny is expected here from Berlin, and he is to proceed to St. Petersburg to explain the intentions of the President of the French Republic with respect to his home and foreign policy, and to endeavor to secure the support of the northern powers. At the same time he will demand the hand of the wealthy Princess Wassa for Prince Napoleon.

By a Circular of the Ministry of the Interior, American ships with cotton are allowed, after having touched at English ports, to enter free of additional duties.—The scarcity of the raw material rendered this necessary.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPBUILDERS.—The following is an extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated 26th December:—"It may be of importance to those interested in shipbuilding to know that Lloyd's have given an extra year to Hackmatack ships, classing them now for seven years, in place of six, as formerly. They also allow Spruce Knees, instead of Hackmatack; which will be a great saving of expense."

We are told that the new Emperor of all Frenchmen lately expressed himself as follows:—"My life may be divided into four epochs: The first was wasted in rash enterprises; the second, in the triumph over anarchy in France; the third, in reconstituting a strong Government, and in the pacification of Europe; the fourth, a *coup de pistolet*."

Kossuth's MOTHER NOT DEAD.—The second evening edition of the New York Tribune of Saturday, says that the *Constitutionelle Blatt* says in a letter from Pesth, dated Dec. 20, stating that the report, which had been in circulation, that the mother of Kossuth had deceased, was entirely erroneous. The Tribune also finds the same statement in the Vienna papers.

THE FIRING UPON THE PROMETHEUS.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, dated at Kingston, Jamaica, the 2d inst., says that Admiral Seymour is to have an inquiry made about the brig Express firing into the steamer Prometheus, and that the brig is ordered up from Graytown for that purpose.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16.  
The Senate was not in session on Friday.

The House went into committee on the private calendar. Afterwards the committee rose and reported progress.

The bill to pay New Hampshire the interest on moneys advanced to suppress the insurrection at Indian Stream was with several other bills, passed. The House then adjourned to Monday.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.  
SENATE.—Mr. Clark introduced joint resolutions, of which he had previously notified the Senate, affirming the non-intervention principles of the United States.

A number of memorials, petitions, &c., were presented, among them, was a petition from the N. Y. Colonization Society to establish a line of steamers to the coast of Africa.

Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution as to the expediency of abolishing spirit rations in the navy, and at the same time increasing the monthly pay of all employed in the service.

The Senate then on motion went into committee of the whole and took up the bill making bounty land warrants assignable.

Mr. Walker offered an amendment granting to every actual settler 160 acres of land. Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—It was voted to print 100,000 copies of the census report.

Several motions were made but no business transacted.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 20.  
SENATE.—A number of petitions and reports of a private character were presented.

Mr. Steward presented certain resolutions of the corporations of New York, offering to the United States suitable grounds in that city for the erection of a mint.

Mr. Cass submitted a substitute for Mr. Clarke's resolution of non-intervention, declaring that the United States recognize each nation the right to manage its own affairs, to establish its government, alter or abolish it at pleasure without foreign interference; that they have not seen and cannot again see this principle violated without deep concern.

Mr. Seward submitted an amendment to Mr. Clarke's resolution, declaring that the United States, in defence of their own interest and the common interest of mankind do solemnly protest against the conduct of Russia in her late interference with Hungary, as a wanton and tyrannical infraction of the law of nations, and they will not hereafter be indifferent to similar oppressive acts, whenever and wherever they may occur. Both resolutions were received informally, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill making land warrants assignable.

After discussing and voting upon various amendments, mostly rejected, the amendment reported by the Committee was adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading, by 35 to 3.

The Senate then went into executive session with reference to several executive communications, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Mexican indemnity bill. Several members spoke on the subject, after which the committee rose and reported progress.

Some other unimportant business was transacted, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.  
SENATE.—Business commenced at 12 o'clock, when the Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, communicating the correspondence between the American Minister at Paris and the French Government, relative to the recent events in France. Referred. Also a copy of the proceedings of the court martial on Col. Talcott. A communication was also received from the War Department, with a report of the Topographical bureau on the inundations of the Mississippi river.

A large number of petitions were also received.

HOUSE.—The House took up the report of the Select Committee on the bill explanatory of the Bounty Land Act, of September 25th, 1850.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.  
SENATE.—The memorial in favor of the restoration of flogging in the Navy, was referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. Borland, of Arkansas, reported in favor of printing 3000 extra copies of the topographical reports on the inundations of the Mississippi, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hunter also submitted a resolution calling for a copy of certain letters now on file, in the office of the War Department, from Col. Huger, to Gen. Talcott. Adopted.

The resolution reported by Mr. Badger, allowing new Senators the customary books was adopted.

The bill making land warrants assignable passed.

Mr. Sumner's resolution as to the expediency of abolishing spirit rations, was taken up, briefly considered and passed.

The bill granting land to Iowa, for the construction of railroads, was taken up and debated. After which, it was postponed, and the Senate on motion went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Disney, of Ohio, offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to transmit copies of the notes of the Mexican Minister Rozas, concerning the payments of the Mexican indemnity, and the statements of the Ministers in their verbal communications with the Department, on the subject. The resolution was adopted.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bounty land report.

Mr. Clarke took the floor and concluded his remarks of yesterday, when the House went into Committee on the indemnity bill.

After some remarks from Mr. Gray, Mr. Fowler, of Mass., obtained the floor, when the House adjourned.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Jan. 16.  
SENATE.—Mr. Hawkes presented a petition from citizens of Burrillville, in favor of the Maine Law.

An act in relation to Street Commissioners of Newport, was read and concurred in. Petition of Israel S. Smith for restoration to civil rights, was read and act passed.

Petition of Arnold Saunders for change of name to Arnold Saunders Eddy, was read and concurred in.

Petition of Granite Bank for remittance of Tax and other relief, was read and act of the House concurred in.

An act providing for a Court Seal for the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Newport, was read and passed.

Report of the Finance Committee on the affairs of the General Treasurer was received.

The Lieut. Governor, moved for the printing of 500 copies of the report of the Finance Committee.

After a long debate by Messrs. Francis, Macy, and Dunan, in exaltation of the General Treasurer, and of the Whig party, and by Messrs. Porter, Ballou, and Hazard, in support of the Committee, and in favor of the motion to print, it prevailed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Petition of Advent Church of Bristol, for use of Court House in Bristol, was granted.

Petition of David A. Brown for restoration of certain rights, was granted.

Petition of John Francis, otherwise John Updike, for restoration was granted.

Petition of John M. Wiggins and wife, for leave to adopt a child, was granted.

Act from the Senate, concerning crimes and punishments, providing that persons under 18 years of age, accused of crime, may be committed to the State Reform School, was passed in concurrence.

Report of the committee appointed to make alterations of the State House in Providence, was read and a resolution appointing a committee to audit their accounts and discharging them from further service, was adopted.

Resolution appointing a committee to ascertain for what sum a full and accurate report of the proceedings of the House could be obtained and published daily in one of the papers, was offered and adopted.

Petition of Thomas Henry, administrator for leave to sell real estate was granted.

Petition of Thomas G. Turner, administrator, for leave to sell real estate at private sale, was granted.

Petition of Pardon A. Phillips and wife, for leave to sell real estate of wife was granted.

The House then adjourned to meet on Monday at 3 o'clock P. M.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Jan. 17.  
SENATE.—Petition of H. B. Billings, for remission of jury fine, an act to restrain the printing of shop bills in similitude of bank bills, granted and act passed.

The Senate concurred in the vote of the House in the following petition, acts, resolutions, &c.

The petition of the citizens of South Kingstown, in relation to fisheries; an act legalizing certain holidays; the petition of Antonio L. Crout, for discharge from recognition; an act in amendment of an act of the General Assembly, and for recording and distributing the same, and distributing the laws of the United States; an act in relation to Mutual Fire Insurance Companies; petition of Thomas G. Turner, administrator, for sale of real estate; petition of Pardon A. Phillips and wife of the same.

The committee on the judiciary reported a resolution, recommending the appointment of a standing committee on State property, which was read and passed.

Adjourning to 3 p. m. Monday.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Jan. 19.  
THE SENATE met at 3 o'clock, P. M., but no quorum being present, adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, Tuesday morning.

The House was called to order at 3 o'clock. The roll was called, and only twenty-five members—twelve less than a quorum—being present, a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 20.  
SENATE.—No business of importance was transacted.

HOUSE.—Act to amend the act incorporating the Second Universalist Society of Providence, was passed.

Act to amend the charter of the Unitarian Congregational Society of Newport, from the Senate, was passed in concurrence.

Act to amend the charter of the "Methodist Society of the town of Providence," and changing the name of the corporation to "Trustees of Chestnut Street Methodist Episcopal Church," was passed.

Resolve instructing the Judiciary Committee to report amendments to the act of 1849 providing for the taxation of rateable property was passed.

Resolution of the House appointing a committee to audit the accounts of the Committee on repairs of the State House in Providence, came from the Senate amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

Mr. Buffum offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that all insurance companies having agencies in this State shall deposit funds in the State to meet its liabilities to our citizens, and to be liable to attachment, whether in conformity with the company by laws or not, which was passed.

Resolution legalizing the partition of certain real estate, by Edward S. Peckham, a minor of Middletown, was passed.

Resolution providing for additional accommodations for the State House in Providence, from the Senate, was passed in concurrence.

Resolution authorizing the Sheriff to provide an iron frame for the bell on the State House in Providence, was passed.

A large number of petitions, &c., were presented and referred.

The House then adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 21.  
SENATE.—Mr. Porter from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the resolution in relation to the mode of voting for the election of officers in Grand Committee, and asked to be discharged, which was agreed to.

Petitions of Levi T. Ballou and Charles Miner for remission of fine and costs, was passed.

Resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to procure the passage of an act abolishing the spirit rations in the navy.

A debate followed, after which the resolutions were put upon their passage and adopted—yeas 23, nays 6.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—A large number of petitions for the Maine Law were presented; among them was one from Moses Baker and 339 other citizens of Tiverton. Of Thales Tallman and 38 other citizens of Portsmouth. Of Benjamin Hazard, and 173 other citizens of Jamestown.

All the petitions were referred to the Special Committee on the subject.

The House took up the order of the day—the petition of Stillman Welch and others, citizens of Bristol, to be set off to the town of Warren.

After considerable debate the petitioners had leave to withdraw.

On motion of Mr. Barstow, Wednesday morning next was assigned for the consideration of the bill for the suppression of drinking houses and tipping shops.

Resolution appropriating one hundred and fifty dollars to defray the expenses of a messenger to carry to Kossuth the resolutions of the Assembly inviting him to visit this State, was offered and passed.

The act in relation to the Stonington Railroad was taken up from the table by a vote of 40 to 15, and pending the discussion on the same the House adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Jan. 22.  
SENATE.—An act to amend the charter of the Second Universalist Society, of Providence, was passed.

An act to amend the charter of the Trustees of the Methodist Society of Providence, (to change the name to the Chestnut Street M. E. Church), was passed.

The resolution directing the Sheriff to procure an iron frame for the bell on the State House, was passed.

Mr. Bradford from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the petition of John A. Littlefield, for discharge from recognition, and the prayer was granted.

Mr. Ballou called up his resolution in relation to voluntary assignments.

The resolution which instructs the Judiciary Committee to report on the subject, was finally passed.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Petition of Levi T. Ballou and Charles Miner, for remission of fine and costs, was granted.

An act repealing a part of the act in relation to fisheries in Pawcatuck river, was passed.

Petition of Samuel Ball, jr., for discharge of recognition, was granted.

Petition of Wm. H. Greene, for discharge of recognition was granted.

Petition of Samuel W. Peckham, clerk of the Court of Magistrates, to be reimbursed for the amount expended by him in employing counsel in the case of John A. Littlefield vs. Samuel W. Peckham, was granted.

Petition of Hartford B. Billings for remission of jury fine, was granted.

Resolution from the Senate, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to abolish spirit rations in the navy, was read. A debate ensued, after which the resolution was passed without a dissenting vote.

The House took up the act in relation to the Stonington Railroad, which was under discussion on Wednesday. The bill was debated and passed.

The bill was granted.

Petition of Isaiah Bacon and wife, for leave to adopt a child, was granted.

Act to procure a press and seal for the clerk of the Supreme Court in Newport county, was passed.

Petition of Lucy Ann Spink, for leave to adopt a child, was granted.

Petition of John Southworth and 257 other citizens of Tiverton, for the Maine Law, was referred the Special Committee on that subject. The House then adjourned.

ARCTIC REGIONS.—The lowest temperature recorded in the Meteorological Journal of the American Arctic Expedition, is 46 degrees below zero, and occurred on the 22d of January. At this time, at a block of ice one hundred yards from the vessel, the thermometer stood at 52 degrees below zero.

An old ballad thus gives the genealogy of "Snow"—which we are blessed with in abundance.

"My father is the Northern Wind,  
My mother's name was water;  
Old Father Winter married them—  
And I'm their hopeful Daughter."

Dr. March says the best cure for hysterics is to discharge the servant girl. In his opinion, there is nothing like flying "around" to keep the nervous system from becoming unstrung. Some women think they want a physician, he says when they only need a scrubbing brush.

Forty CASKS of liquor were seized on board the steamer St. Lawrence, in Portland, Wednesday. Arrangements have been made by the Mayor, to search every steamboat and railroad train from Boston for smuggling liquor.

THE DREAD OF ASSASSINATION, it is said, haunts Louis Napoleon wherever he goes; and when he appears in public he is surrounded by thousands of bayonets, and the panels of his carriage axe made musket proof.

The Spanish sailor Lopez, has been reported by Governor Hunt, of New York, for 99 days. The lady of the Spanish Consul was the first to bear him the welcome news.

George W. Davis, about 75 years of age attempted suicide by hanging at New Bedford on the 18th, but was saved. He was induced to attempt the rash act by religious melancholy.

The Chinese pay the British merchants fifteen millions of dollars for cotton manufactures, and forty-five millions of dollars for opium grown in the British East Indies, every year.

A gentleman who is determined to outdo the horticulturist who raised chickens from egg plants, has succeeded in producing a calf from a horse chestnut, and a calf from a cant-ard.

SHOE TRADE.—The Haverhill Banner states that the shoe business was never in a more healthy condition than at the present time. The Lynn News makes a similar statement.

It is proposed to raise by subscription, a monument of Parian marble to the memory of the little creatures who perished at the New York school catastrophe.

OLE BULL, the renowned Scandinavian violinist, came a passenger in the Asia at New York on Friday from Liverpool.

## BY THE MAIL.

EXPLOSION AT SEA.—On the morning of yesterday week, the barque Fortuna, of Stettin, was brought into Ramsgate harbor by a Deal lugger, from off Dungeness, in a most distressed condition, in consequence of an explosion which took place on board, at seven o'clock on the previous evening, by which one of the crew was killed instantaneously, his remains falling on the deck. Another is missing, supposed to have been blown into the sea, and one other is so seriously injured that he was conveyed to the Seamen's Hospital at Ramsgate, with very slight prospect of recovery. It appears that the vessel had left Cardiff last week, with a cargo of coals for Stettin, and that on Saturday evening, when off the Ness point, the captain had gone into the cabin to make his course by the chart, when the frightful occurrence took place. The whole length of the deck was blown up and shattered into fragments, which, in their descent, tore away several of the sails and it is almost a miracle that the masts were not carried away. There can be no doubt that gas was generated by the coals, which, from having no vent, exploded as above described. It appears that the captain had taken the precaution of leaving the hatches open for two days after leaving Cardiff, as the cargo had but recently been taken from the "pi," but unfortunately his circumspection was no limited. It is reported that a French barque, similarly laden, has not been heard of since she left Cardiff, and it is feared that a similar fate has befallen her.—*English paper.*

THE AMERICAN NAVY.—The following high, but we believe, just compliment, is paid to the U. S. Navy, by a British publication of high standing, the *United Service Journal*:

"From its infancy to its present state, most bravely, most gallantly, have the officers and men in the naval profession of America held up the honor of their flag.—There is scarcely one action in which the slightest imputation can be cast on any individual. They have never avoided their enemies, excepting when it would have been the height of imprudence to have faced them. They have fought with the most determined valor. They have, in many cases, been successful over a nation which held, undisputed, the command of the ocean; and this very circumstance of combating an enemy flushed with almost universal victory, adds a great laurel to the navy of the United States."

INTENSE PATRIOTISM.—Quite a strife has been manifested among two classes of society in this city, within the past few days. A number of youths, with beardless faces, and earnest minds, adopted not only the Kossuth hat, but the plume also. This movement has induced a large number of cartmen, and porters in stores, to outfit the young gentlemen with a single feather. Numbers belonging to the class last named; seem determined not to be eclipsed by their more youthful brethren, and have ornamented their hats with a large number of very long, very slender, and very homely feathers. Others have evinced their regard for Turkey, by ornamenting their hats with a turkey's wing, and numbers have showed their desire for a brush with other countries, by wearing a feather which is called "Turkey."

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.—By the census report we learn that the United States has acres of land improved, 112,042,000; value of farming utensils, \$151,820,273; bushels of wheat, 104,799,230; live stock, \$552,705,238; total Indian corn, 581,586,053; tobacco, lbs., 199,532,494; ginned cotton, bales, 400 lbs., 2,471,214; wool, lbs., 52,422,797; wine, gals., 141,295; butter, lbs., 312,202,286; cheese, lbs., 103,184,285; hay, tons, 13,695,384; hemp, dross, tons, 62,182; and butter rotted, 13,059; flaxseed, bush., 567,749; maple sugar, lbs., 32,759,263; cane ditto, lbs., 318,467; home made manufactures, \$27,525,545.

THREE CENT PIECES.—The question is often asked, what becomes of the three cent pieces which we were told a year ago were to be coined in abundance? The reason is thus given in *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*: "The die for the coin has been prepared, and the coinage would be proceeded with at once at the mint in Philadelphia, but for a defect in the law, which makes no provision for procuring the materials, silver and copper, to go on with the work. Consequently the coinage is delayed until the proper steps are taken by Congress to remedy the deficiency."

CROSBY.—Persons cannot be too cautious how they use this dangerous liquor. "The Williamsport (Maryland) Sentinel gives the following account of a recent case in that town:—"A gentleman purchased croseote of one of our druggists, and after applying a portion to the tooth, he rubbed a small quantity on the gums and cheek of one side of the face. Shortly the muscles of the face on that side commenced to contract and refuse to close.—More than a week has now elapsed, yet the disfigurement still continues. The safest plan is not to use the croseote."

THE COMING EMIGRATION IN 1852.—The emigration to this city alone, from Europe, during the year 1851, has amounted to close upon 300,000 persons. To the entire of the United States, it cannot be less than double that number. The probability is that in the present year a million of human beings will land upon our shores from the Old World, to swell our population, and infuse new elements into it, for good or evil.—*N. Y. Com.*

A FEARFUL JOKE.—At Mrs. Hanus's Female Seminary in Washington, Pa., a few nights since, some of the young ladies rigged out one of their number, with an immense broom above her head, covered with drapery to represent a gigantic apparition. One of the young ladies whom they undertook to frighten by the sight of it, went raving mad; though better at the last accounts, was not yet restored to reason.

SLAVES LIBERATED.—The *Cincinnati Gazette* says:—"The Colonization Agent for Ohio, Mr. David Christy, informs us that a lady of this city offers about twenty-eight slaves to be sent to Liberia, by the first vessel sailing from a Southern port with emigrants; and that, besides their clothing, &c., they will receive about \$800 on setting sail, as a means of giving them a little start in their new home."

ORDERS HAVE BEEN received at the Brooklyn yard to fit out the brig Perry for active service.

FARMERS AND SAILORS WANT TO KNOW what the weather is to be some hours hence. Any body can tell what it has been—and any critical observer can judge pretty well what is to come. A hay-maker ought to know the signs of the times. He should not mow his grass without a prospect of fair weather—or should he spread out to the weather the hay that is half dry without consulting the signs. We mean not the twelve signs in the almanac for they are of little use. And as to a thermometer it is of but little use—it is a mere matter of curiosity to note down the degrees of heat and cold.

But there are certain signs







**P**RUNES.—Fresh Prunes in Fancy Boxes and in kegs, a prime article for cooking purposes. just rec'd and for sale at **RIDER'S,**

**R**EADY MADE COMFORTABLES.—A variety of all sizes, for sale cheap by Dec. 20. **WM. C. COZZENS & C**

at **B**AY WATER, very superior quality, this day  
rec'd, and for sale at  
Jan. 17. RIDER'S, 171 Thames St.

ALLEN O. PECK, *President*  
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**A** NEW LOT of those Imported Preserving Kettles, just received and for sale low by  
**WILLIAM H. BLISS,**  
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